THE LOSS OF THE SAGINAW.

Statement of the Sole Survivor of the Gig's Crew.

Perils and Sufferings Encountered in an Open Boat.

THE FATAL ATTEMPT TO LAND.

Prompt Despatch of Relief for the Unfortunates.

This community was startled on the 24th instant by a report which came from Kanai to the effect that the United States steamer Saginaw was lost. A schooner brought up one of the crew of the steam er, the only survivor of a boat's crew of five which left the scene of the wreck for succor. From this survivor the following story has been gathered:— The Saginaw arrived at Midway Island on the 20th October, where she remained until the 28th, at halfpast five in the afternoon, when she got under weigh to run over to Ocean Island, about seventy s distant, to look up a reported wreck. At halfpast two the next morning she ran ashore on the reef at Ocean Island. The surf was running high and the boats were mostly swept away, the gig and a stoven cutter being saved.

immediately commenced to save provisions. The sit-uation of the crew was pitiable enough—ninety-eight sonis on a low sand island without shelter and but little clothing. Provisions were saved in a damaged condition, which would supply quarter rations for four months, and, fortunately, water was found which was palatable. For the next eighteen days the crew was variously employed about the Island. The gig was in the hands of the carpenter, being raised on some ten inches amidships, tapering off to about four inches forward and aft, and a light deck built over all. A new suit of sails was also made and bent, and the provisions portioned out for

At last, on the 18th November, a volunteer crew, consisting of Lieutenant J. G. Taibot, Quartermaster Peter Francis, Coxswain William Halford (only survivor), John Andrews and James Muir, seamen, took their places in the boat for a voyage to the island of Kauni, the most northerly of the inhabited islands of this group. The lieutenant was made bearer of a number of letters to officials and others residing here. The boat voyage was an unusually rough one, the boat having been overtaken by three gales with heavy seas. On each occasion the little craft was brought head to the wind and seas, and kept in her position by means of a drag, which oke the force of the seas before they reached the boat. This drag was made from three oars and some lead weights. On the last occasion the hawser paried and the drag was swept away, together with the oars which remained in the boat. The boat was carried fur to leeward of her course, and the small supply of provisions was fast diminshing. On the 16th of December, after being twenty-eight days at sea, the crew began to despate of making land, and proposed to wend their way back to Ocean Island. Soon a rock was seen ahead, which proved to be Kaula, and now hope revived, The boat was kept on her course, in the face of adverse winds. Provisions almost gone; but two tablespoonfuls of dessciated potatoes and a little water being served out each day. Halford says that the lieutenant's strength of mind and purpose seemed failing; in fact, that starvation was doing its work. On the 18th of December they were enough to windward of Kauai to venture to run for the island, but did not get in close enough before dark to find an opening in the reef. so the officer thought; but the coxswain prevailed upon him to make the attempt, and the boat was kept off for Hanalei Bay. But as the boat drew in the lieutenant changed his mind and headed off shore again. Halford went below, but says that several times the boat's course was changed, as though the officer was wavering as to what was best to be done. At last the coxswain could stand it no longer, so aroused Muir, who was also below, and said semething was wrong and he was going on leck. As he put his head out the hatchway, looking aft, he saw a heavy comper nearly upon them. The boat was caught and carried distance, when the lieutenant gave the order to put the tiller hard down, the beat coming in the wind just as another roller came in, which rolled at over. The coxswain says he saw Lienten ant Talbot, and told him to go forward and try to scramble on to the bottom of the boat, which he did, but soon another roller took the boat, turning her right side up again, the lieutenant, Francis and

Andrews being swept away. The boat was now over the reef, in smooth water. Mult had managed to cling to the boat, but was evidently crazed, as he was muttering incoherently. The coxswain now took his shipmate ashore, then returned to the boat and took out a jacket and other clothing, with which he made Muir comfortable. Again returning to the boat he saved the chronometer and compass. As soon as possible he started for a native house for assistance.

The body of Lieutenant Talbot was found and cared for. Poor Muir was dead when they found him, and, together with the lieutenant, was buried at Hanalei. This is all the story which can be obtained at present. The United States Consul and Minister Resident made arrangements to despatch a schooner with provisions and got her of the same day. In the meantime arrangements were made to have the bark Comet proceed to the wreck and carry the survivors to Sau Francisco. The Minister was soon notified that the services of the steamer Kilanea could be had, and upon application the govern ment promptly tendered her to proceed to the wreck and return to this port with the crew. The steamer was coaled, provisioned and sent off on the 25th under command of Captain Thomas Long, an old

was coaled, provisioned and sent off on the 25th, under command of Captain Thomas Long, an old and experienced commander. The prompt action of the government is certainly deserving of praise. The steamer will no doubt be back here with the survivors by the 26th of January.

In a business way no improvement can be noted since my last. Goods have been forced upon the market without sum, through the medium of auctioneers, until at last cheap goods and long credits fall to tempt retailers. Business men speak quite freely of an approaching crisis in mercantile affairs. All that remains to be done is to wait with resignation the turn of events. The vitality of our market has been a matter of surprise to many who have predicted a crash for twelve months pest. A bountiful harvest of sugar and a rising market abroad for the next year, coupled with discreet importations, may avert the inreated danger. The recent rains have compenied most of the plantations to remain idle the past six weeks, consequently but little sugar is coming forward. On some plantations the delay has been costly. One well able to bear it, has suffered a less of at least two numbered tons of sugar.

The crops for the next year are looking finely, and unless some new calamity stalks forward our prospects are good for a large yield.

The publicity given to the abuses of our labor system has been productive of good. The fearuri story of murder and rapine which comes to us from the plantations of Peru has caused some of our words be effect, the result being a leading article in the plantary of grand drying and other needed reforms in plantation of our drying and other needed reforms in plantation even my concert it suggesting improvements in methods of trash drying and other needed reforms in plantation evonomy. The last attempted concert of action was at muzzling newspapers which had obered avice on the labor question. To do our planters on Kanai and Hawaii justice, it is fair to say that they did not join the conspiracy. The very dounting acnor of init

and Hawaii justice, it is fair to say that they did not join the conspiracy. The very doubtful monor of militating and partially carrying on the reid on the papers belongs to the planters of Man, which is and has carned the reputation of being the South Carolina of the group.

ma of this group.

The hondays have passed off very quietly. The The holidays have passed off very quietly. The United States ship St. Marys satisf on the 20th mst. for Inframiano. Captain Harris and other officers of this ship have left a most lavorable impression with our residents.

succeeded for three years in passing herself off at a respectable boarding house for a man, went through a complete course of studies at a commercial college, graduating with nonor, and, to cap the climax of act iniquity, courted and promised to marry an estimable young lady, all without exciting any suspicion in regard to her sex and some untoward accident expect the descripton.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

wert Valted States Ser Speech of Scueral Frank Blair When Nominated for Scuator. The St. Louis Republican gives the following re port of the caucus at which General Frank Blan ominated as the democratic candidate fo United States Senator, as well as the speech of the the distinguished nominee on the occasion:—

Members began to change their votes in favor of General Blair. When he had received fitty-five votes Senator Birch rose and moved to make the nomination unanimous. It was made by acclamation amid great cheering. The doors, which had been closed to all except members and representatives of the press, were thrown open, and a large number of persons crowded into the hall. The scene was one of wild excitement, and prolonged cheering was given for the nominee.

General Blair was invited to the chair, and he spoke as follows:—

a large number of persons crowded into the hall. The scene was one of wild excitement, and prolonged cherring was given for the nominee.

General Hair was invited to the chair, and he spoke as follows:—

SPERCH OF GENERAL PRANK P. BLAIR.

SENATORS AND REPRISENTATIVES—I am deeply sensible of the great honor which has been conferred upon me in the confidence reposed in me by the members of the democratic party in this Legislature. And I should do injustice to myself in appearing before you if I did not acknowledge my deep and profound gratitude for the act which you have done to-inguit. I am aware how deeply some of you have been enhisted in behalf of other gentlemen—gentlemen of great distinction and menti, gentlemen of whom nothing can be said disparagingly, who have my respect and admiration in the same degree that they have the respect and admiration of their devoted triends upon this door—cheers)—gentlemen worthy terpersent Missouri in its best and palmiest days in the position sough: for them by their friends. (Cheers.) I believe, my frends, that you have simply pre-erred me, not on account of any supernor meri, but upon that which was alleged for ine by my friend, the senator from Boone, that I had been designated for this very term in the Senate four years ago by the unanimous vote of the democrats in this Legislature, representing two-thirds of the poople of Missouri. That was a claim merely of prescription, not of merit superior to my compelitors. I shall endeavor to carry ou, as far as I have the ability, the principles proclaimed for me by the friends who placed me in nomination. I am a democrat and I am also a Horial. (Cheers.) Upon the platform which was announced in our recent election, and which gave back to Missouri have had the choice of their own Senators, and when they have had the choice of their own Senators, they have been men respectable and men illustrious for their deeds in the national council. I may not hope to rival them is their brillance or in their ability; but I will endeavor, wit

me. (Great cheering.)

The proceedings were then, at half-past ten, brought to a close. General Biair received the congratuations of his friends, and the assemblage separated.

Editorial Comments on the Nomination of

General Blair. [From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 14.] With regard to General Blair, he was one of the chosen leaders of the Democratic party in the Presidential canvass which unluckily resulted in the election of Grant and Colfax. Originally a democrat, he has for years acted with no other political organization. With truth it may be said he never was a radical. He abandoned the republican party when it was at the zenith of its power, and his defection instilled toward him great rancor into the party he left. The cry had been that no one party he left. The cry had been that no one could be logal without being a radical—that a democrat could not in his heart be a Union man. Here was a soider who was one of the earliest in the field against rebellion—a gallant Union commander—who gave the lie to this declaration, and followed it up with an emphatic and unreserved avowal that he was thenceforth that despised and octous thing, a democrat. In 1866 Frank Blair boldly made the fight in this State, with Phelps, Glover, Woodson and other leaders, against the tyrannical registration law, going from point to point and organizing the democracy. Courage and manliness will tell, and the people do not soon forget them. There is, too, a personal magnetism about Blair which is almost irresistible. Some things has he done and said which we do not and cannot in dotse—and we presume there is no public man in dorse—and we presume there is no bubble man in Missouri whose record is in every respect entirely satisfactory to a majority of the people; but it will not be denied that General Blair possesses talents and qualifications that give him great influence, and we believe his nomination will give general satisfaction.

The Nebraska United States Senatorship-A Caudid Review of the Qualifications of Some Candidates.

(From the Omaha (Neb.) Heraid, Jan. 12.1 Among the noble army of marcys now anxiously waiting to be offered up on the Senatorial altar at Ancoln our choice, up to this date, has been for E. B. Taffe, that "he goat without blemish." As it has been decided, however, that he is much too spotless or Senatorial sacrifice, and as he has been unceremoniously and hopelessly shelved, we are forced to expend our efforts and affections upon some less expend our efforts and affections upon some less worthy object. Our first impulses are for Butler. From boyhood up we have had an unqualified admiration for a bold and thorough paced highwayman, and Dick Turpin and Sixteen String Jack were heroes in our youthful eyes. By so much the more as David eclipses the above distinguished robbers in energy and audactity, by so much the more are we for him for the Senate. What he would steal in Washington he would undoubtedly hide in Nebraska, and as his capacity in this line is only limited by the extent of the field he works in this State would rapidly increase in wealth after the 4th of March next.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

A Protracted Day's Session and Little Pro gress Made.

The continuation of the proceedings in the Taylor will case was, according to adjournment, taken up yesterday before Surrogate Robert C. Hutchings. The court opened at eleven o'clock A. M., and remained in session till near five. The proceedings were the least interesting that have marked the progress of this singular case, the testimony of the few witnesses examined being chiefly directed to the peculiarities which marked the late Mr. Taylor's handwriting, as contrasted with those that were supposed to be counterfest presentments thereof the contested will. Counsel on either side also labored over this ground and "ground" away at the organ in search of the key that was to decipher and clear away the obstacles to a clear understand-

and clear away the obstacles to a clear understanding of the points in dispute. The crossing of "Us." the dotting of "Us." the curves of the "y's." with the length of the "b's." engaged the whole legal acumen of the learned counsel for such length of time that the commoner and grosser intellect of time that the commoner and grosser intellect of those about them was lost in a labyrinth of dots and crosses and elongations, that will certainly require a long time for them to emerge from.

THE TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH E. PAINE.
JOSEPH E. PAINE, an employe in the counting house of A. A. Low & Brothers, was the principal witness, and who restified that he had made the sindy of handwriting a specialty for seven or eight years, and considered himself a judge of the characteristics of any handwriting, so as to be a juage of the difference between a similated and real handwriting. He was shown several signatures of Mr. Taylor and asked to state the characteristics of Mr. Taylor and asked to state the characteristics of Mr. Taylor's signature.

Mr. Stouchton obsected to the question as intro-

gnature. Mr. Stoughton objected to the question, as intro-Mr. Stoughton objected to the question, as introducing questions of comparisons by experts, a most dangerous class of testimony, as instanced in the opinion of Sir Humphrey Davy, that when London was lighted by gas St. Paul's and Westminster A bbey would dance a minuel; and a class of testimony very strictly limited by law. In this case he claimed that the witness-could not testify to the genuineness of the writing, as he had not shown any previous acquaintance with the signature of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Paine further testified that there was an evident attempt at copying the agnature of the late Mr. Taylor to the contested will that no one writing boldly on his own behalf would ever his in his own writing.

withing.

After another legal set-to, and a fresh torrent of words explanatory of the peculiarities in writing, with all the pros and cons for and against the will, to the great relief of all present the Surrogate adjourned the court.

RULLOFF, THE BINGHAMTON MURDERER.

Facts Connected with the Killing of His Wife and Child.

Rulloff's Flight, Arrest and Attempted Escape.

[From the Binghamton Republican, Jan. 14.] We begin with the account given by this man of htmself, when he reached Tompkins county nine-teen years ago:—

RULLOFF'S STORY.

Edward H. Rulloff, on his arrival at Dryden said that he was a native of St. John, N. B.; that there he had been a clerk in a hardware store and had come to New York for the purpose of getting into more remuneralive or larger business. In the city he met, according to his story, a Mr. Gourand, a teacher of a commercial school, who promised that after giving him a course of instruction in book-keeping, peanmanship, &c., he would guarantee him a situation, but Rulloff, in his phrase, found Gourand a "humbug," who took his money as long as he had any and then falled to comply with his agreement.

ment.

BEGINNING WORK—MARRIAGK.

At Dryden this story elicited a good deal of sympathy on the part of the Schutt family, and also of others. It was suggested by a neighbor of Mr. Schutt that Rulloff should teach a select school at his house. Ru loff consented, and opened his school a few months afterwards. The impression of the young man was that he was worthy in all respects. He seemed to have good habits and few faults. Of his pupils were some members of the Schutt family, two or three of the younger children, among them harriet Schutt, who was then not more than sixteen. Rulloff, according to his statement, was twentyor three of the younger children, among them Harriet Schutt, who was then not more than sixteen. Ruiloff, according to his statement, was twenty-three. Aimost from the beginning of the school he began paying attentions to Miss Schutt. When the purpose of marriage became manifest the Schutts, who, as we hear from all sources, were people of much intelligence and high character, used their influence to prevent it. Ruiloff had given no satisfactory account of himself; he gave no reference such as it was fair to expect. But the result was as all know, that the marriage took place, the family at last reluctantly consenting. Immediately after his marriage Ruiloff began the course of ill-treatment of his wife, which afterward deprived him of the confidence and respect of all except her who was most immediately concerned. She clung to him, making no complaints. One cause of ill-feeling on the part of Ruiloff grew out of the fact that he was a botanical doctor, having gained his knowledge of medicine from his reading of medical books, and that Dr. William H. Buil, a relative and intimate of the Schutts, was an allopathle physician, a graduate of a medical college in New York. These men neld discussions as to the relative merits of the systems, and Ruiloff quarrelled with Buil and asked that the family should close their doors azainst him. The antipathy existed before Ruiloff's personal distike should disturb family relations. The result was that Ruiloff assumed jealousy of him, and whenever opportunity presented, by familiar greeting baween the young people, there was an outburst of anger on the part of Ruiloff that rendered the lafe of the wife extremely unpleasant. The public are familiar with the attempt made to poison her, the blows ne inflicted upon her, &c., and the story need not be repeated beer.

noon her, &c., and the story need not be repeated bete.

THE DISAPPEARANCE—THE MYSTERIOUS CHEST.

Some months after their marriags Rulloff induced his wife to go to a place in Lansing, about five miles from Ithaca and a mile and a half from Cavuza lake, At that place their cnild was born. What is known of the sudden disappearance of Mrs. Rulloff we state with particular reference to the circumstances as they appeared to those most intimately connected with them. It was not known, and is not yet known, that any preparation had been made by Rulloff for murder. On the evening when Mrs. Rulloff for murder. On the evening when Mrs. Rulloff and the child were tast seen they were visited by the daugnter of Mrs. Robertson, whose family lived across the street from Rulloff's house, and very near. Miss Robertson remained until near nine o'clock. Rulloff prepared some medicine, which he proposed to give to the child. Mrs. Rulloff objected, saying that the babe was not fill, and needed no medicine. Rulloff urged that it would be good for the child, and even for herself. But the medicine was not given while the visitor remained. On the next morning Mr. Robertson, who arose early, observed that the shutters of Rulloff's house were tignity closed—a very unusual circumstance—but he thought nothing of it. Later in the morning, not far from nine o'clock. Rulloff came out and went to the house of his neighbor and asked him to let him take a horse and wagon, saying that his (Rulloff's wife's uncle had called in the night and his wife and child had gone with him to Mott's Corners. In order to make room for the wife and child the uncle was obliged to leave a large chest at his house. The chest he desired to take to the uncle Mr. Robertson, who never denied Rulloff anything—having accurred for him a very friendly feeling—at once harnessed the horse and put it at his disposal. Rulloff drove to his own door and atempted to load the chest. Mr. Robertson, standing in his own door, saw that Rulloff was unable to accomplish the work and we THE DISAPPEARANCE—THE MYSTERIOUS CHEST. in his own door, saw that Ruiloff was unable to accomplish the work and went to his assistance. Mr.
Robertson found his end of the chest very heavy;
but it was leaded by the twe in the wagon. Ruiloff
took his seat and drove away. Not far from his
house he came up with some children going to
school; he invited them to ride, and they got in,
almost filling the wagon. They laughed and chatted,
and Ruiloff whistled and sung, and it was a rare
scene of animation. So they went on, the fun often

uproarious.

THE JOURNEY TO THE LAKE.

But Rulloff did not go to Mott's Corners. He drove direct to Ithaca, and thence to the iniet of Cayinga. Lake. There the wagon slood, with the chest in it, during the day. Rulloff was absent. He was not noticed. When evening came on the wagon moved down the iniet toward the lake, but from that point trace of it was lost.

THE CHEST AGAIN. Nothing was ascertained of Ruilon's movements, and he was not observed by any person until about ten o'clock of the next day, when he returned with the wagon and the same chest. It was an emigrant box. On Ruilon's topping at his door a son of Mr. Robertson approached to take the horse, and Ruilon' took noid of the chest to lift it out. The boy said, "Let me assist you." At once taking hold of the chest he noticed that it was empty. Ruilon's went into the house and the boy drove away with the horse. The shutters remained closed.

RULLOFF'S DEPARTERS.

In the afternoon Ruilon's came out with a bundle under his arm, and passed Mr. Robertson's garden, where Mr. Robertson was at work. Ruilon's spoke to him in a careless way—"Ey-bye, Mr. Robertson, bybe; don't be alarmed if we don't come back in two or three weeks. I and my wife tak of going on a visit between the lakes" (that is. Cayuga and Seneca Lakes). He added jocularly. "Please don't let any man carry away our house while we are gone." He then walked away.

A Night Mangelyre—singular Flight.

Lakes). He added jocularly, "Please don't let any man carry away our house while we are gone." He then walked away.

A Night MANGEURRE—SINGULAR FLIGHT.
Rulloff went directly to Ithaca, procured a horse and wagon and drove back to his own house late in the night of the same day, and took the chest he had let away from his own house, without the knowledge, at that time, of any person. He drove to the stage office in Ithaca, where he left the chest. The stage started for Geneva at four o'clock in the morning, and he, with his chest, was on board. On that passage he registered his name as John Doc. He was seen by a relative of the Schatt family in the stage at a point not far from Jacksonville, a place not far from Geneva. The chest was seen, and there was no passenger except Rulion. He was finally traced, with his chest, to Ovid, where he crossed Seneca Lake, and then to Crooked Lake; up that lake to Hammondsport, and then by stage to the Genesee Valley Canal. Here the trace was lost wholly at that time. We should say, however, that the chest was taken to Chicago, as is now well established.

FAMILY COUNTESY.

A few days passed, when one of the Schutt family, whose members knew nothing of the absence of Rulloff, was seen by the parents to Rulloff's house with some furniture. This was done to show the interest of the family in his welfare and a desire to encourage him to do better than he had done; but the doors were found locked, information was gained of the absence, as was supposed, of Mrs. Rulloff, her child and her husband, and the furniture was necessarily taken home again.

Little or no suspicion was entertained of Rulloff's movements, and least of all, perhaps, by Mr. Robertson, the neighbor. Mr. Robertson feit the utmost confidence in Rulloff, partaking almost of the nature of affection. Their association had been very intimate.

Two or three weeks had now passed, and suspicion arose, particularly in thaca, that Rullon's absence was more significant than Robertson, or even the Schutt Jamily, thought it. A man from the village went to the house, forced open the shutter and tocked in. He saw enough to convince him that Mrs. Rullon' had made no preparation for a journey; and he communicated his strengthened suspicion to the Schutt brothers, who were living in ithaca. This was the first cry of munder. The brothers went in hasse to the place, broke open the house, and were convinced that something was THE FIRST SUSPICION. house, and were convinced that something was wrong, though they refused to share in the sus-picton of murder. They knew of Rulloff's violent temper, his threats, &c. but thought him incapable of bulling his wire and child

of killing his wire and child.
Returning to thaca at perhaps nine o'clock in the evening, the store of one of the brothers was closed, and the two sat discussing the matter alone, the

evening, the store of one of the brothers was closed, and the two sat discussing the matter alone, the door being ajar.

RULLOFF AGAIN.

Suddenly Rulloff entered. He was very warmly greeted. One of the brothers advanced to him, and sad, "Doctor, I am so glad to see you. Where is your wire?" He answered promptly, "Retween the lakes," "How very strangely you manage," said the brother. "Why," he added, "the people here have been talking about your mardering your wife." Rulloff langhed, merely answering, "maye they?" Then the brother invited him up stairs to a sleeping room. But little was mentioned further about the report of the murder. Rulloff said he and Harriet had been having a fine time between the lakes; that they had made many pleasant acquaintances, &c. In the morning Rulloff went to his wife's father's, in Dryden, eight miles from ithsica. Mr. and Mrs. Schutt had heard nothing of the slight suspicions that had been aroused in ithmea. They received him kindly and inquired concerning his family. Here he placed his family farther off. He said his wife and child were in Maddeon, take county. Onlo. The object was to prevent casy manner. He went on to say he had engaged a school in that

THE WEBTHAT BULLOFF WOVE—HIS SECOND FLIGHT—

cided to follow with another horse.

THE WEB THAT RULLOFF WOVE—HIS SECOND FLIGHT—

THE CHASE.

On Henry's arrival at thaca he called on one of his brothers, and, bursting into tears, said, "That wretch has murdered our sister," Rulloff drove to Wilmam Schutt's house with the sister, and Rulloff had been there but a short time when some six or seven of the first men in Ithaca called on him, and said to him that his wife had very mysteriously disappeared from her home, and asked him to make some explanation of the matter. He declined to say much about it, suggesting that it was none of their business. They then said to him plainly that unless he convince them fully of the whereabouts of his wife they would detain him. He turned to one of the Schutts and asked, "What shall I do?" He was in reply told he had better write a letter to his wife and give his promise to remain their until an answer from her could be obtained. This he promised faithfully to do. The gentlemen then retured. Rulloff began writing the letter. He did not suit himself at first and tore up several drafts of rejected letters. Time was thus wasted and night came. Then he gave E. Schutt a letter, which he was to mail and to show it beforehand to the gentlemen who called at the house, the letter was addressed in care of a Mr. Depuy to his wife in Madisson county, ohio. It was a pleasant and affectionate note. Mr. Schutt went immediately to the Post Office, showed the letter, according to arrangement, and it gave entire satisfaction. They were inclined to dismiss their suspicions. The letter was mailed. Not long afterward the sister came huttredity to the Post Office to say to her brother that Rulloff had let the house, and ran down the street. This, of course, produced no little excitement. It was regarded as proof of Rulloff's guilt. A warrant was issued for his arrest; and very many started in pursuit. He had gone it the direction of Auburn. In a short time a gentleman arrived from that direction, with a horse and wagon, and made the singular sta make them all the trouble he could by going where his wife was, and let them come on to see how he had fooled them. He then said be would go directly to where she was in company with the brother. On arrival at Burnalo the two remained during the night at the hotel. Mr. Schutt called for a room with two beds. Rulloff was so mane from his walk to Auburn that he could scarcely got in stairs, and entering the at the notel. Mr. Schutt called for a room with two beds. Rulloff was so iame from his walk to Auburn that he could scarcely get up stairs, and entering the room he took off his stockings and showed his feet. They were blistered and very sore. He said he had run the whole distance from Ithaca to Auburn (not far from forty-five miles) in the night. Early in the morning there was a boat going up the lake that would land at Ashtabula on the way to Madison. The two walked to the boat and went on board. There was an immense crowd, and Mr. Schutt worked his way through it, Rulloff following; there he escaped. When this was observed there was no time to search in the crowd or to get off. The wheeis were already moving. Rulloff was not on board. Mr. Schutt was now satisfied that Rulloff was guilty. He started upon Rulloff's movements, and made up his mind that Rulloff's movements, and made up his mind that Rulloff's movements, and speaking the German language would come on with the emigrants. He ascertained that a boat with emigrants on board would be due in Cleveland on Sunday morning, and that he could go to Madison, make full inquiry, and then take stage and arrive at Cleveland anead of the emigrant boat, the Wisconsin. At Madison nobody hat heard of Mrs. Rulloff, and there was no such person as the man in whose care Rulloff's letter had been directed. Mr. Schutt had not expected any other result, but made the visit for satisfaction to himself and his friends. He rode all night, and reached Cleveland; the Sherif procured a warrant of arrest against Rulloff; an officer was assigned to assist Mr. Schutt at the boat landing. Position was taken on high ground where the passingers could be watched, but Rulloff was not seen.

CATOHY AGAIN.

But at a dining saloon near by, behind a great dry

signed to assist Mr. Schutt at the boat landing. Position was taken on high ground where the passengers could be watched, but Rulloff was not seen.

CATOHT AGAIN.

But at a dining saloon near by, behind a great dry goods box, Rulloff was discovered by Schutt and pointed out to the officer. Rulloff denied his name. Mr. Schutt directed his arrest and he was taken into custody. In the presence of officers Mr. Schutt informed Rulloff that on condition of receiving satisfactory information of Mrs. Rulloff proceedings would be stopped. He gave no information, but consented to return to Ithaca with Mr. Schutt as preferable to remaining in irons in Cleveland.

Mr. Schutt and Rulloff set out for nome on a steamer, whose captain, a rough man with a great heart, had cordially promised to assist Mr. Schutt in quarding the prisoner. The officer who led Rulloff off to the boat accompanied him to the deck, as he said, to have a little talk with him alone. They had remained for some time, when Mr. Schutt grew somewhat weary and joined them. He found that Rulloff had so worked upon the credulity and symparhy of the officer, who, for his experience and ability, was named after "Old Hayes," that the officer, as he confessed afterward, was about to permit him to escape. This was a remarkable instance of Rulloff's power. The officer admitted, with exhibition of much chagrin, on the occasion of a subsequent visit by Mr. Schutt to Cleveland, that he was thoroughly and completely deceived for the first time in his life, and he described minutely the manner in which Rulloff set about deceiving him. On going on the upper deck Rulloff inmediately grasped his hand and said:—"My friend, it is all right; my wife loves me and I her, and we have concluded to leave her family and go where they will know nothing of us." Kulloff showed intense emotion, and the officer was so impressed with the feeling that he was honest and truthful and an injured man that Mr. Schutt had some difficulty in convincing him otherwise, as the officer nexhowledged. W

EULLOFF PROPOSES TO DROWN HIMSELF.
Leaving Cleveland with the prisoner, a strong room was procured and Rulloff was locked in it. After the boat had passed out into the lake some ten or twelve miles—it was not to land until arrival at Buffalo—Mr. Schutt visited Rulloff's room; Rulloff asked if ne could not go with Mr. Schutt to the upper deck and have a talk. Mr. Schutt assented; and sending Rulloff asked of him, the two walked up. They seated themselves beside the pilot house, and entered into a free conversation, in which Mr. Schutt, in earnest words, put the facts before him:—"You came into our family in poverty and distress; you were kindly, very kindly, received; in the end you have married my sister; and your conduct has been such as no mortal can account for, not even yourself. I was the last one to believe you guilty of murder. I am now entirely satisfied that you are guilty. What can you say for yourself?" This is the merest outline of the conversation, in which the entire history of Rulloff's connection with the family was brought out. Rulloff had no answer. except that he proposed to jump overboard. Mr. Schutt replied that that was perhaps the best way to conclude the matter. He added that he thought Rulloff too great a coward to do this, which proved to be the fact. "Now, sit," said Mr. Schutt. "I want you to go down to your room immediately. You amy hope to get away, but you need give yourself no such comfort." He marched aneaa of Mr. Schutt, and was again locked in his room.

The captain of the boat, who had overheard the

THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER PROPOSES TO HANG HIM.

The captain of the boat, who had overheard the conversation, followed to the door of the room, striking his fist upon the coor, and said in a loud, angry voice, "Thatd——d wretch has murdered your sister. My friend, if it was my case I would hang him to the yard arm till he is dead." The capitaln concluded with some oaths. The words were heard in almost every part of the boat; the excitements grew rapidly, and it is almost certain that if Mr. Schutt had given permission fulloff would have been hanged at the yard arm.

ARLIVAL AT HOME.

senut had given permission fulloff would have been hanged at the yard arm.

AREIVAL AT ROME.

At Enffalo the captain and his men guarded Railoff while Mr. Schutt obtained a warrant from the police authorities. The court being in session be was constituted an officer, and formally took Rulloff into custody, though he had held him so far without authority. An officer was also assigned to assist. Rulloff was put on the train, and the officer took from his pocket a pair of handcuffs which had been given to Mr. Schutt to put upon Rulloff's hands. Rulloff objected; he made an abject and pitcous appeal to Mr. Schutt, but received reply that deceptions enough had been practised; that he must go to finaca without further chance of escape. The from were put upon him. The passengers who came on the beat were in this car, and assisted in guarding the prisoner. The train arrived at Cayuga

streets were instantly crowded with people.

The excitement in Ithaca was intense. What might have occurred if it had been permitted to grow, or a word of encouragement had been given, is a matter of speculation. Rulloff was taken in charge by the officers and removed to the jail.

We cannot extend this narrative minutely; it would be a record of public anxiety and exasperation, quite equal to that through which our people have passed, but without the assuring result reached here, since the first trial was for adduction, and brought only a penalty of ten years imprisonment; and the second trial wholly failed of its object. Nor need we follow the successive steps of Rulloff's career. What has been written had the purpose of setting before the public, in a proper light, the truth concerning Rulloff's connection with the family of his murdered wife, as they have the truth. The record may be completed in a few words, upon the authority of the Schutts and that of other persons.

upon the authority of the Schuits and that of other persons.

ADDITIONAL UNPUBLISHED FACTS,
Though it was impossible to prove what had been the disposition of the bodies of the murdered woman and child the family of the Schuits ascertained post-tively, as for themselves, that Mrs. Rulloff was not alive. The chest which went to the "inlet" contained the body of Mrs. Rulloff; it was wrapped with antempered wire, which, as it was coiled, was passed through a ring of a heavy fron mortar, weighing twenty-five pounds, which Rulloff possessed. The wrapping was such that the bones were covered by the wire in such manner, we understand, that none of the large ones would be likely to become unlosed in years, if ever. The consummate tact of the murderer was thus proved. Had his management otherwise and since then been as effective he must never have reached the threshold of the gallows. The child was, in like manner, attached to fatirons. Together they were sunk in Cayuga Lake, whence subsequent dredging was wholly unavailing to bring them.

them.

We have information upon this point from still we have information upon this point from still another source, parily corroborative of the statement we have copied from the Tribune, but it is more full. It comes through Mr. Ec. Leonard, of this city; Mr. Erastus Evans, of Owego, and from Mr. Beers, of Ithaca, none of whom now object, we believe, to the use of their names. Mr. Beers was associate counsel of Mr. Cushing, who undertook the defence of Rulloff on his first trial for abduction. Beers refused to engage in the case with Mr. Cushing, in consequence of the facts that had come to his knowledge. The killing of Mrs. Rulloff was not, it is stated, by strangulation, as has been reported; but Rulloff knocked her senseless and then, it appears, raised a board in the floor, opened a vein or veins and bled her to death. In opposition to this statement we may say that the ceilar of the house extends under by far the greatest part of it, and close measurement would be necessary to prevent letting the blood into the cellar. But Rulloff may be supposed equal to the work. The account we last quote goes on to say that the cries of the child caused Rulloft to "repent," and that "he shed tears." This, of course, is Rulloff's story, or one of them, and should be so accepted. It is added that he saw no way of concealment of the murder, except by killing the babe, and that he did this by strangulation and bleeding also. The account ends by the statement that he rowed out upon Cayuga Lake and sunk the bodies, as already described.

Those who choose to do so may believe that Rulloff was surprised in his bloody work by the cries of his child.

for was such that is the habit of the was in the habit of the was well known that Rulioff was in the habit of indulring about the depth of Cayuga Lake, and in

It was well known that Rulieff was in the habit of liquiring about the depth of Cayuga Lake, and in saling on it in a small boat.

A SCRAP.

We close this painful history with the single explanation that our designation of Rullon's first great crime, elsewhere in this paper, is to be taken therally and not as excluding the probability of previous misdeeds. It is known, and has been stated—often with incorrect detail—that Rulloff was punished in St. John by two years' imprisonment, for stealing from his employer, before coming to New York. This was ascertained by a clergyman who went to St. John. Hence Rulloff entered upon his career of crime, so far as is now known, probably before he was twenty years of age. He is now, according to his own account, fifty-one.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP ALEXANDRIA.

Still Another Addition to the Glasgow-Mediterranean Service-Her Dimensions, Accommodations, Character of Construction and List of Officers.

steamship to their Glasgow and Mediterranean ser-vice—the Alexandria—which arrived at this port on Sunday, and is now discharging her cargo at pier No. 20 North river. Although the first voyage across the Atlantic of this vessel has been somewhat longer quent adverse winds, she has demonstrated her sea worthiness, proving to be an excellent ocean boat and when called upon can exhibit a fleet pair of neels. This vessel was launched, in the early part of November last, from the yards of She is 310 feet in length over all, 36 feet breadth beam, 22 feet 6 inches depth of hold; has two full decks and poop deck; draws 20 feet of water at load draught, and is of 1,055 tons burden. British measure ment. Her hull is constructed of wrought tron plates, one nich at the bottom, running up to seveneighths and three-fourths of an inch at the sides These are double riveted, and the plate stringers on each deck, being of large dimensions, add greatly to

THE MOTIVE POWER of the Alexandria consists of two vertical, direct acting engines, of the compound principle, at a working pressure of sixty pounds. These were constructed by the Finniston Steamship Works Com pany, the cylinders being thirty-eight and sixty-eight pany, the cylinders being thirty-eight and sixty-eight inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston of three feet six inches. The boilers, two in number, are of the round tubular description, with four furnaces in each, and the propeller, which is of cast iron, is fitteen feet in diameter, with a pitch of twenty-five feet. In all other particulars, such as steam holsting apparatus, independent steam fire and bilge pumps, affording great security against fire, this vessel is well supplied. Her rig is that of a bark. She has six lifeboats.

THE ACCOMMODATIONS

THE ACCOMMODATIONS

for both first class and steerage passengers on board the Alexandria are of the same comfortable and cosey character observable upon all the vessels of the Anchor line. There is pienty of room in large and pieasant staterooms for seventy-one passengers and in the steerage for about 600. The staterooms are prettily furnished in red, with velvet covered sofas and all conveniences of toilet which long experience could suggest.

THE MAIN SALOON
is exquisitely appointed, and upon entering it the eye is struck pleasantly and favorably. Large mirrors are at the forward end, and the panels, finished with teak and white wood, set off the rick surrounding wonderially. There are "general" cabins, or rather "lounging rooms," on the main deck, aft the staterooms—one for ladies and the other for gentlemen—where the luxurious sofas invite rest after a promenade on deck. The intermediate saloon is also full of conveniences and comfort, while the quarters for steerage passengers are large and exceedingly well ventilated.

THE MEDITERRANEAN TRADE

ceedingly well ventilated.

THE MEDITERRANEAN TRADE
of the Anchor line has become of great importance.
Their vessels leave Glasiow for the ports of the
Mediterranean and hence to New York every week,
or as the trade warrants. The Alexandria has a
very valuable cargo besides her truits, consisting of
sitks and veivets from Marselles.

The officers of the Alexandria are all able and experienced gentlemen. The following is a list:—
Captain—John Lees,

The officers of the Alexandria are all able and experienced gentlemen. The following is a list:—
Captain—John Lees,
First Officer—James darris.
Second Officer—James Westlands.
Third Officer—W. Gibson.
Furser—John Agnew.
Chief Seward—James Wilson.
Eagineers—Chief, James Scott: Assistants, George
Moir, Alexander Wilkie and Alexander Roomson,

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALBERMEN YESTERDAY. The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the President, As-

istant Alderman Galvin, in the chair.

MORE GAS LIGHT. Ordinances were adopted directing that gas mains should be laid and lamps lighted in the following localities:-In Eighty-second street, from First avenue to the East river; two lamps in front of St. Co-

nue to the East river; two lamps in front of St. Columbia School building, 321 and 323 West Twentylifth street, and in Forty-eighth street, between
Fourth and Madison avenues.

BELGIAN PAVEMENTS

Were ordered to be laid in rortisth street, from
Tenth avenue to North river; in Bayard street, from
Tenth avenue to North river; in Bayard street, from
the Bowery to Forsyth street, and in Thirteenth
street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue.

EXTAR SERVICES AND DEAD HORSES.

The Comptroller was authorized and directed to
draw a warrant for \$500 in favor of each of the
clerks and employes of the respective Boards of the
Common Council, for extra services rendered to the
committees of said Boards daming the year 1870, and
a warrant for the sum of \$350 in favor of Thomas
Kahi, for the loss of a norse at the foot of Laight
street.

BANKRUPTCY.

Important Decision Affecting the Right of Appeal.

The Time Within Which Appeals in Bankruptcy May be Taken from the United States District to the United States Circuit Court.

Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court, bankruptcy branch, in the matter of Benjamin, creditor, against Hart, a debtor. The particulars of the case with the ruling of the Court will be for

JUDGE BLATCHFORD'S DECISION. This is a suit in equity. The final decree, which was in favor of the plaintift, was entered December 30, 1870. The defendant, within ten days after the entry of the decree, gave notice to the clerk of this Court and to the plaintiff, as required by section eight of the Bankruptcy act, that he claimed an appeal to the Circuit Court from the decree of this Court. But the defendant did not at the time of claiming such appeal give or file any bond as required by such section eight. That section provides that

court. But the defendant did not at the time of claiming such appeal give or file any bond as required by such section eight. That section provides that

NO APPEAL SHALL BE ALLOWED

"unless the appellant, at the time of claiming the same, shall give bond in the manner now required by law in cases of such appeal," nor unless the appeal same, shall give bond in the manner now required by law in cases of such appeal," nor unless the appeal shall be claimed and notice thereof be given to the clerk and to the opposite parry within ten days, after the expiration of the ten days. Now, after the expiration of the ten days, a bond is presented to me to be approved, with a view of its being given and filed as and for the bond on such appeal. It is quite clear that, as no bond was given within the ten days,

No APPEAL OAN NOW BE ALLOWED.

The right of appeal given by the eighth section cannot be enlarged by this Court. Still, if the bond is in proper form and was properly executed and is in a proper amount and the surecies are sufficient there is no reason why I should not approve it as a bond which would be a proper one if given in time, leaving it to the appeale to move the Appellate Court to dismiss the appeal. The bond is executed by the defendant and two sureties. It is dated January 11, 1871. It was sealed and delivered and acknowledged by the principal and one of the sureties on that day, and by the other surety on the next day. It is entitled for the Circuit Court of the bond, which is for \$6,500 penality, the decree being for \$3,121 10. The condition of the bond, which is for \$6,500 penality, the decree being for \$3,121 10. The condition of the bond is as follows:—"whereas the above named plaintiff, Hart, has prosecuted an appeal to the Circuit Court of the united States for the Southern district of New York to reverse the final decree rendered in the above entitled suit by the Judge of the District Court for said district; now, therefore, the condition, &c." The only reference in the bond an appeal to reverse th

This view is independent of the question as to whether the written word

"CURCUIT"

was inserted in place of the written word "district" in the title of the bond (the written word "district" having been previously put in place of the printed word "circuit" in such title, after the bond had been executed by one of the sureties and before it was executed by the other surety, and was so inserted without the knowledge or consent of the surety who first executed it. On that question I express no opinion. It follows that

I CANNOT APPROVE THE BOND

as proper in form, and that, as no bond was given within the ten days, I cannot stay the issuing of execution on the decree.

C. H. Woodbury for the plaintiff; C. F. Whittemore for the defendant.

Another Bankruptcy Decision-Assignments Under the State Law. We recently published a decision by Judge Blatchford, in the matter of John Sedgwick, assignee, va. James K. Piace and others, but the decision referred very briefly to the facts of the case. The plaintiff, as assignee of bankrupts, sued to recover the assets of the bankrupts if m in the hands of assignees appointed by the State Court, besides large amounts settled by the bankrupts on their wives. The suit-resulted in the setting aside of the assignment made under the State law, and in recovering a settlement of \$40,000 from Sparkman, one of the bankrupts. The plaintiff also obtained a decree in his favor as respects all the property sought to be recovered, except the house on the corner of Porty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, and the furniture therein contained, which were settled on the wife of James K. Place, another of the bankrupts, and which were claimed by J. L. Phipps & Co., by transfer from Mrs. Place. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff as to all the defendants except Phipps & Co., but in their favor James K. Place and others, but the decision referred the vessel's strength. Her tanks have a capacity for 7,500 gallons of water, and the fresh water condenser

defendants except Phipps & Co., but In their favor, against the plaintiff. Phipps & Co., but In their favor, are entitled to the Fifth avenue property, and the furniture and the proceeds thereof, and recover their costs out of the fund against the plaintiff.

It is stated that Judge Blatchiord will soon issue a lengthened and elaborate decision in this case, and that it will settle very important and interesting questions which have come before the notice of the court in connection with the Bankruptcy law.

ADMIRALTY.

Important to Shipmasters and Tow-Boat Owners-Question as to the Hire of Steam Tugs and the Liabilities of Those Hiring

In the United States District Court, in Admiralty, resterday, before Judge Blatchford, an unportant mestion in admiralty came up, involving the liabilities of shipowners for the hire of tugboats, and was disposed of. The case is important to shipmasters and pilots alike. The question arose in the matter of and phots allow. The queens, owners of a tugboat, against the ship Minnehaha, owned by Mr. Mc-Corkill, of Londonderry, Ireland. The following against the ship Minnehaha, owned by Corkiil, of Londonderry, Ireland. The report presents all the facts in the case:—

William A. Smith et al. vs. The Ship Minnehaha.-William A. Smith et al. vs. The Ship Minnehaha.—
The liceliants in this case are owners of a steaming in the port of New York, and the ship Minnehaha is the property of Bartholonew McCorkil, of Londonderry, Ireland. In the month of October last the Minnehaha was proceeding to sea from Wetmore's from Ocks, Brooklyn, in tow of two tigoboats. The boats in some way got foul of the ship, and, according to the testimony of Smith, who was on board his tugboat at the time, he was halled by some person from the Minnehaha (he thinks by the pilot, but could not swear positively) to take her in tow, and helped to bring her into the stream. He presented has bill for \$12.50 on board the vessel, and the pilot signed it. Smith further stated that the first officer of the Minnehaha passed a line out to him; but upon crossexamination he admitted he had never seen the manbefore, and counsel for the claimant thereupen urged that it was impossible for the witness to say whether the person alluded to was the first officer or not.

My C. Denghoe counsel for the claimant arrued.

whether the person animals to the claimant, argued or not.

Mr. C. Donohoe, counsel for the claimant, argued that the vessel was going to sea, and that no her could exist upon her for any services rendered, or for materials supplied, or for a contract for work done or to be done, within the purely internal commerce of the State; and he took the further point that there was no proof that the service was done as the request of any one who had power to hand the vessel.

the request of any one vessel.

Counset for the libeliant contended that the point taken by Mr. Donohoe had been swept away by recent decisions of the courts.

The Judge—You do not show who this man was that halled you.

Counsel—If a seaman halled the tug and the parties on board the vessel accepted the service, and there was no remoustrance against it, the vessel was bound to pay for it.

The Judge—Your libel avers that this was done at the remost of the ship.

and there was no remonstrance against it, the vesset was bound to pay for it.

The Jurige—Your libel avers that this was done at the request of the ship.

Counsel—We were halled from the ship.

The Judge—That does not prove the liber.

Counsel—They had a right to refuse our services. The Judge—It might have been the captain of a steam tug who gave the hall.

Mr. Donohoe—And the fact is so.

The Judge—The libel avers that it was done at the request of the ship. I do not think that is made out. It is not proved.

The libel was accordingly dismissed.

It has already been reported in these columns that

after the trial of the case of the United States vs. The Stenmer Florida, Judge Blatchford dismissed the The Ice Bridge at Niagara Falls.—The Lockport Journal of last week says:—An tee bridge has formed across the river below Niagara Falls. On Friday a mass of ice extended from near the cataract far down towards the lower Suspension Bridge. The extreme cold weather has frozen the ice so that it may remain for many weeks.

The recent report of the United States Surveying corps gives the extreme ength of the great lakes as follows:—Superior, 325 miles; Michigan, 390; Huron, 200; Erie, 250; Ontario, 180.